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International Law Documents

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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aliens resident in Haiti and to foreign corporations for the needs of their agricultural, commercial, industrial, or teaching enterprises, within the limits and conditions to be determined by the law.

The right will come to an end within a period of two years after the alien has ceased to reside in the country or the corporations have ceased operations. And the State will become owner in full right, in conformity with the law that determines the extent of the right of property and the regulations to be followed for the transmission and liquidation of properties.

Any citizen is entitled, with benefit to himself of certain advantages determined by law, to denounce violations of this present provision.

ARTICLE 31. Extradition will not be granted or requested in political matters.

ARTICLE 47. The powers of the National Assembly are: . . .

2nd. To declare war, upon a report by the Executive.

3rd. To approve or reject treaties of peace and other international treaties and conventions.

ARTICLE 84. The President of the Republic . . . is charged with supervising the execution of the treaties of the Republic.

He makes all international treaties or conventions, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, to the ratification of which he likewise submits all executive agreements.

9. Constitution of the Italian Republic, 1 January 1948

(*Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 27 December 1947.)

[Translation]

ARTICLE 10. The Italian juridical order conforms to the generally recognized forms of international law.

The juridical condition of aliens is regulated by the law in conformity with international norms and treaties.

An alien whose effective exercise of the democratic liberties guaranteed by the Italian Constitution is hindered in his own country has a right of asylum in the territory of the Republic, under conditions established by law.

Extradition of aliens for political offenses is not allowed.

ARTICLE 11. Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other peoples and as a means of solution of international controversies; Italy consents, on condition of parity with other States, to limitations of sovereignty necessary to an order which will assure peace and justice among

Nations; and Italy promotes and favors international organizations directed to this end.

ARTICLE 16. . . . Every citizen is free to leave and re-enter the territory of the Republic, subject only to legal obligations.

ARTICLE 26. The extradition of a citizen can be consented to only where it is expressly provided for by international conventions.

It cannot be allowed in any case for political offenses.

ARTICLE 35. The Republic . . . promotes and favors international agreements and organizations intended to strengthen and regulate the rights of labor.

It recognizes freedom of emigration, except where contrary to obligations established by law in the general interest, and protects Italian labor abroad.

ARTICLE 75. . . . The referendum is not allowed for laws . . . granting authoriaztion to ratify international treaties.

ARTICLE 80. The Chambers [Chamber of Deputies and Senate] authorize by laws the ratification of international treaties which are of a political nature, or provide for arbitrations or judicial settlements, or bring about changes of territory or burdens on the finances or modifications of laws.

ARTICLE 87. The President of the Republic is the head of the State and represents the national unity. . . .

He accredits and receives diplomatic representatives and ratifies international treaties, with previous authorization of the Chambers when necessary.

10. Constitution of Japan, 3 November 1946

(United States Department of State Publication 2836.)

[Translation]

We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain